Appendix A. Definitions

Baseline condition: A baseline condition is a particular "snapshot" of the water management system in time (e.g. December, 2000). Defining a baseline condition generally includes a description of the water management components that may be built and operational for that point in time, as well as the corresponding operating criteria, land use/land cover and natural and human demands on the system. The performance of the baseline scenario is determined by simulating a long period of historical climatic data (e.g. 36 years covering 1965-2000) and then evaluating the performance measures for a variety of hydrologic conditions.

Existing legal source: The quantity of water available from all locations of which there was a dependence as of December 2000, consistent with Federal and State law for; 1) urban and agricultural existing legal users including those users exempt from permitting requirements, 2) non-consumptive uses including regional surface and groundwater deliveries for resource protection, 3) meeting the entitlement rights of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, 4) the Miccosukee Tribe, 5) federal and state flow requirements for Everglades National Park and, 6) protection of fish and wildlife including operations for maintaining minimum floor elevations in the Water Conservation Areas.

Hydrologic conditions: Hydrologic conditions (e.g. Wet, Average, and Dry) will be based on rainfall, flow, or water level depending on the particular application. The quantities defining the hydrologic regimes will be based on the analysis of a time series of rainfall, flow, or water levels for the entire period of simulation (36-year period covering 1965-2000 or a subset) for a particular baseline/scenario.

Master Implementation Sequencing Plan: The document that describes the sequencing and scheduling of the pilot projects, individual projects, and program-level activities that comprise the Plan

Natural system: All land and water managed by the Federal government or the State within the South Florida ecosystem and includes water conservation areas; sovereign submerged land; Everglades National Park; Biscayne National Park; Big Cypress National Preserve; other Federal or State (including a political subdivision of a State) land that is designed and managed for conservation purposes; and any tribal land that is designated and managed for conservation purposes, as approved by the tribe.

Next added increment: An analysis performed during a PIR to determine the incremental environmental/water supply/flood control benefits of the project using the assumption that this project adds the "next" increment to CERP and that no other projects would be built.

Operating Manuals: The set of documents for projects and the entire system used to guide the operation of the projects of the Plan. Operating manuals include the System Operating Manual and the Project Operating Manuals. Operating manuals may include water control plans, regulation schedules, and operating criteria for project and/or system regulations as well as additional provisions to collect, analyze, and disseminated basic data in order to operate projects to ensure that the goals and purposes of the Plan are achieved.

Performance measure: An indicator and its target.

Pre-CERP baseline: The conditions in the south Florida ecosystem that existed on December 11, 2000, the date of enactment of section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680), through modeling and includes such things as lined use, population, water demand, and operations of the Central and Southern Florida Project. The pre-CERP baseline may change as the models are revised or additional data is incorporated into the models.

Probabilistic Approach: The probabilistic approach is based on the concept that the future performance of a particular project or a group of projects cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. The primary reason for this is the inability to forecast future climatic conditions. Assuming that the historical climate reflects the hydrologic regime that can be expected during the next several decades, the simulation of the project(s) using historical data allows us to predict the future performance probabilistically. In this approach a variety of statistical methods and tools (e.g. Summary statistics, frequency distribution, duration curves) can be used to describe the future performance.

Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA): The legal agreement between the Department of the Army and a non-Federal sponsor that is executed prior to project construction. The Project Cooperation Agreement describes the financial, legal, and other responsibilities for construction, operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of a project.

Project Delivery Team: The inter-agency, interdisciplinary group led by the Corps of Engineers and the non-Federal sponsor that develops the projects necessary to implement projects or program-level activities.

Project Implementation Report (PIR): The report prepared by the Corps of Engineers and the non-Federal sponsor pursuant to section 601(h)(4)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2689) and described in Section 10.3 of the "Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement", dated April 1, 1999. The Project Implementation Report is a new type of document containing additional project formulation and evaluation as well as more detailed engineering and design. The Project Implementation Report bridges the gap between the conceptual level of detail contained in the "Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement" and the detailed design necessary to proceed to construction.

Project Operating Manual: The manual that describes the operating criteria for a project or a group of projects of the Plan. The Project Operating Manual is considered a supplement to the

System Operating Manual and presents more detailed information on the operation of a specific project or group of projects.

Project performance: An agreed upon set of performance measures for which the proposed project (PIR) meets or exceeds the performance indicated in the CERP.

Regional Water Availability: An analysis of the net inflows and outflows of the C&SF Project system under a one in ten drought year condition. The analysis identifies the quantity, sources, and destination of surface and groundwater supplies. It will be principally used to determine the extent to which surface and groundwater resources may be available through time for urban and agricultural uses.

Reservation of water for the natural system: The actions taken by the South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or any other state agency or water management district which may be authorized by Florida law, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter373.232 of the Florida Statues, or other applicable state law, to legally reserve water from allocation for consumptive use for the protection of fish and wildlife.

System Operating Manual: The system-wide Operating Manual for the Plan that provides an integrated framework for operating all of the projects of the Plan.

System-wide reservation account: The system-wide reservation account represents a system-wide accounting of all water delivered to meet environmental targets for a particular baseline/scenario. It is an aggregation of individual project reservation amounts with a careful attention to avoid counting the same water more than once. Such an account will be derived from the regional-scale modeling results including detailed water budgets, and individual project reservation accounts.

Target: A measure of change by the indicator that is expected or desired during and following the implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Volume probability curve: Volume probability curve plots estimate quantities of water produced by a particular facility (usually expressed as ac-ft or million/billion gallons as a function of the percentage of time the quantity is equaled or exceeded. It describes, in a graphical form, the water quantities that may be expected from a particular project or a group of projects for a range of hydrologic conditions.

Water budget: A complete accounting of the inflow to, outflow from, and storage systemwide, in a new project facility or a group of new projects.

Water made available: The water generated from the implementation of the components of the Plan. These components include storage reservoirs, aquifer storage and recovery facilities, storm water treatment areas, water reuse facilities, and seepage management.